

MASONS' MARKS ON THE RUINS OF
ANCIENT ROME.

It is only within the last year or two that we have been able to trace out the exact line of the walls of ancient Rome, as built by the kings, and this has been owing to the building of the new city, and the excavations made for that purpose by the British and American Archaeological Society's Exploration Fund. The marks of the various lodges of all the orders, at various parts of the world, and of the masons, or builders, who were from the earliest times band together in guilds, none being admitted without serving a specified time; these, again, according to their ability, were divided into different classes, consisting of apprentices, fellow citizens, master masons, mark men, and architects, as distinct from the labourers of men who prepared the rough work, and the carvers, who carved the statues. The bands, guilds, or lodges, were presided over by the most competent, forming a brotherhood, and as such existing down to the seventeenth century. Many of these lodges had charters and privileges granted to them by various kings and emperors; and because their art was taught only to the freemen they came to be called Freemasons, and are now known by the name of the Masons, or lodges, though they are not operative, but speculative masons. Charlemagne and Hugh Capet granted such charters; also Pope Nicholas III. in 1278, in 1445 John de Medicis Duke of Florence, became Grand Master of Freemasons; and Pope Leo X. was Grand Master of the order, also Clement VIII.—It is our own saint, St. Alban got a charter from the king about the year 600, and in 920 the Athenians likewise granted a charter, and became Grand Master at York. Edward III. revised their constitution in 1359; in the reign of Henry VI. the House of Commons brought in an act to prohibit their meetings, which passed, and was revoked in 1450, when the king and many lord gentlemen of his Court became masons. But to return to the marks.—These were made by certain men, who were called mark men, and by their duty it was to mark the stones with certain signs. Thus, in the Masons' lodges of the present day, called Mark Lodges, each member of the lodge has a distinctive and peculiar symbol which no other mason of that lodge can take. Although on different parts of the earth fortifications in Rome were found masons' marks often repeated, and sometimes together, yet no one was able to remain long enough to take a distance from each other, who did not find the same marks repeated, with only one exception, a mark on the agger in the tower of Servius Tullius, B.C. 580, corresponds with a mark on the Palatine. B.C. 788, and a curious trident mark here is also often found on the wall of Pompeii, near the Porta Romana. Many of the marks are used

On the 12th of October the Czar complains to Menschikoff of the few details he furnishes him of what is going on. "If God in his clemency suffers the present state of things to last another eight days," he continues "and Lepredri, with his excellent direction, on which reliance can be placed, succeeds in joining you, you will have at your disposal nearly 70,000 men, and with these you can save Sevastopol, the fleet, and the country. I beg you not to be discouraged. Let us prove that we are the same Russians who defended their country in 1812."

The Emperor betrays the rage of despair in a letter to Menschikoff, dated October 18th. He says:—"The papers" (probably English or French) "are full of official details of the battle of the Alma, while I know no more than the four lines you sent me and are not more than a word of account from Greigand Albshtadt. I demand a lengthened and truthful report. It is shameful that I am not in a position to answer these bulletins."

On the 20th of October he asks of Menschikoff if it be true that the enemy's trenches are constructed with the aid of a steam-engine, and prays him to send a few specimens of the work to the Emperor. He also begs him to fling into the town, by the allied fleet. He also desires that one of the new pattern rifles (the Minies), recently supplied to the English army, should be sent to him.

On the 22nd of October he again complains that he has not received full particulars of the battle of the Alma. He is evidently losing patience. "For the last time," he says, "I ask you to send me a full and truthful report, and to decide if it is alone, and no other, who should decide what it is necessary to suppress and what to publish." In subsequent letters he gives instructions that the troops should be fed to satiety, should be warmly clad, receive double rations of wine and decorations, and money—rewards in abundance. In a letter to Gortschakoff he insists that his sons should be sent to the front, and that the soldiers should be sent to the front. On the 23rd of October he writes to Menschikoff:—"I do not conceal my fears that we are not in a position, with our feeble means and hasty defences, to repulse and assault ably directed. If it is impossible to save Sevastopol, at least assemble without panic the remnants of the garrison, fall back on the reserve, and taking up a favourable position, resist and prevent the enemy from occupying the town."

On the 23rd of October the Czar answers to

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Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.
Dumoria	July 16	W. E. Br.
Antipodes	Aug. 4	H. E. Sim.
Monte	—	—
Barnes	July 25	Barnes
Weenehen	Sep. 17	Weenehen
McDonnell	Aug. 18	McDonnell
Lelanton	Sep. 15	Lal.
Goon Chief	Aug. 4	Goon, Coon
Minto	Aug. 31	Minto
—	—	—
N. Nansen	—	M. Nansen
Thunders	—	Thunders
Hayland	—	Hayland
P. Amars	—	P. Amars

RECEIVING VESSELS &					
Steam, ab.		701	Kien Tye L.		
Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour M.			
Italk	318	Water Plo.			
MEN OF WAR IN HARBOUR					
Tons.	Gauge				
400.	—	Captain L. E.			
400.	—	Com. J. H.			
500.	—	Com. J. H.			
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON					
Gauge.	H.R.	Captain P. C.			
14	800.	Com. J. H. Col.			
14	800.	Captain T. D. S.			
3	160.	Com. Z. J. Churot			
4	120.	Com. A. L. Douglass			
4	120.	Com. John Barr			
4	100.	Com. A. E. Dupont			
4	120.	Com. W. Stewart			
4	120.	Com. T. H. Keyse			
4	120.	Com. H. Hippisley			
8	400.	Captain J. A. Pol.			
4	100.	Com. Theobald			
4	160.	Com. Sir W. Wiseman			
9	95.	Com. Gochrane [E.]			
4	120.	Com. H. G. Salmo			
14	350.	Captain A. Haller			
4	60.	Lieut. Com. J. Ho			
3	160.	Lieut. Com. Singleton			
4	60.	Lieut. Com. J. B. H.			
2	60.	Lieut. Com. Bolitho			
3	160.	Captain St. John			
4	120.	Com. Peasey			
14	—	Commodore Waters			
9	250.	Lieut. Com. H. Ryce			
IN THE CHINA TACROS					
Flag & Reg.	Tons.	Command.			
WHAMPOA.					
STAMERS.					
Brit. str.	731	J. P. O. S.			
Brit. str.	743	P. O. S.			
Brit. str.	69	Kwok Ah			
SAILING VESSELS					
Brit. bk	352	Vogel, Hk			
Ger. bk	534	Singapore			
Brit. bk	373	Vogel, Hk			
Brit. bk	530	Ullipasa			
Brit. bk	325	Heard & Co.			
Brit. bk	408	A. MacO.			
MAGAO.					
In port on 25th September.					
Port. frg	270	F. J. Alcock			
Ger. bk	865	H. Ebner			
Brit. str.	339	H.O.M. & Co.			
Port-g. b.	444				
Running between Canton &					

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Sept. 11	Carben
Sept. 11	Lord
Sept. 15	Bain
Sept. 7	Ingles
Sept. 9	Cokey
Sept. 15	Arins
Sept. 19	Nichols
Aug. 27	Richardson
Aug. 7	Hoecheater
Sept. 4	Moller
June 24	Anderson
Sept. 8	McPerson
Sept. 8	Baker
July 27	Cobbett
Sept. 1	Ward
Sept. 1	Gowur
Aug. 26	Shewas
July 26	Coak
Sept. 4	Hansen
Sept. 11	Leint
Sept. 9	Harland
July 23	Porter
Aug. 1	Rumace
Sept. 3	Ewans
Sept. 6	Dumont
Sept. 1	—
July 20	Hansen
July 7	Gardner
Sept. 14	Jessen
Aug. 8	Wieg
Sept. 10	McKay
Sept. 14	Kroncke
Sept. 11	—
Aug. 30	Frem
Aug. 30	Williams
Aug. 18	Mathews
Aug. 18	Gera
Sept. 8	Wilson
—	Orighton
Sept. 14	Crosby
April 4	Jordan
Aug. 1	—
May 8	Orighton
Sept. 12	Gall
Aug. 29
Aug. 12
Aug. 3
Aug. 24
Aug. 24
June 22
July 27
Sept. 15
July 11
Sept. 4
Aug. 25
Aug. 20
April 12
Aug. 25
Aug. 18
Aug. 28
Aug. 18
Sept. 3

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A	
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	S. Francisco
	London
	Liverpool
	S. Francisco
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Co	New York
	New York
	Shanghai
	Falmouth
	Liverpool
	London
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